we are on this island alone large numbers of able-hodied men est steady employment, who, if satisfied as to their wages, are ready to engage as laborers on our plantations. In fact, we have heard it stated that natives about Honolulu in some cases are starving for want of employment. Their mode of living on, rather begging their living from, their more industrious relatives, prevents foreigners seeing and hearing more of the destituion that actually exists. But a few weeks ago, the agents here of one of the Chinese fantations at Hilo, engaged some thirty or more hearty laborers,

from five to six dollars per month, for a term of two years, bey to be furnished with tenements. An agent of one of the ign plantations on that island, also, made a similar shipment of laborers by the last packet thither on similar terms, and we are assured that no difficulty exists in procuring all the laborers nted. And where plantations are conducted with judicious nagement of the native laborers, it is probable that no trouble in the question of labor. Indeed, it is likely that twenty new plantations could be supplied with all the workmen

The pust week has exhibited some of the activity of our ing busy season. Arrivals have been frequent, and the hared its autumnal aspect. Two whalers arrived at this port-both with small fares and meagre reports from the Kodiack ground. Their reports will be found under our marine

I describe Up to last evening, no further arrivals at Lahaina or Hilo had occurred. Two whalers are reported as in the channel yester-day bound in, and will probably arrive to-day.

clipper ship Flying Eagle arrived from Sar on the 10th, with a few days later intelligence. She comes seeking freight and will probably load oil or take up a guano char

The Raduga, now discharging cargo, will proceed to Hilo in w days, there to load oil and bone for the United States. We notice that our contemporary is busy opening up a branch of trade, and investigating the market value of whale there about \$400 per ton! It seems strange that some of or whatenen don't jump at the opening, and secure their for-une in this new business, instead of making sternway, blubber

A servey was held yesterday on the whaling bark Caroline to her. They ordered her cargo to be discharged, when the sursmed. She is an old ship, bui't about 1828, and In poor condition. The probability is that she will be condered as unseasorthy.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Our market advices by the Flying Eagle are t

FLOCE—Domestic \$6 @ \$7; Haxall \$9 50.

SUGAR—McRuer & Merrill sold at auction on the 26th, 4000
mats 3. L dark at \$5 50 @ \$5 80. 800 half barrels do at \$5 75

\$ 30 90. The latter figure may be quoted as the cash price

for best quality.

Molasses—The same firm sold at auction 125 bbls at 324c;

65 kegs do at 38c. Also, 46 barrels S. I. syrup at 47c—being an advance on last previous quotations.

Ball 35 tons bay sait sold on 224 for \$13 60.

Oars—Sales at \$1 55 @ \$1 65 \$1 00 fb.

Ballst—\$1 29 @ \$1 25 \$1 100 fb.

For arous—frish lic; sweet, dull at 24c.

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

Sept. 8—Sch Molkeiki, Hall, fm Kahului, with island produce.

9—Sch Molokai, fm Molokai, with island produce.

10—Sch Margaret, Bikeke, fm Kauai, with island produce.

10—French sloop of war Constantine, Capt. Majoureaux,

31 days from Punta Arenas.

10—Am clipper sh Flying Eagle, Bates, 13 days fm San 11-Sch Excel, fm Kauni, with island produce and 26 11-Am wh bk Caroline, Pontis, fm the Kodiack-240

11-Am wh bk Union, Hedges, fm the Kodiack with 210 11—Am barkentine Jenny Ford, Moore, fm Teekalet, with lumber for Hackfeld & Co. 12—Am clipper sh Nor'wester, Savery, 15 ds fm San Fran-cisco, bound to Singapore, passed the port without opping. She was spoken by the sch Kalama in

the Onlin channel.

12—Sch Kaluns, Autonio, fm Kauai, with 3 Chinamen, 40 natives, and bringing 2 horses, 8 hogs, 9 cords wood, &c., &c.

13—Sch Kalama, Barras, fm Hilo, with island produce.

13—Sch Queen, fm Kolos, with island produce.

13—Sch Maria, Molteno, from Mauai.

DEPARTURES.

Bent. 5-Am wh sh Franklyn 2d, Howland, for the California 8-Am wh sh Tahmargo, Robinson, for the New Zealand cruising ground.

8—8ch Maria, Molteno, for Lahaina

8—8ch Maria, Molteno, for Lahaina.

9—8ch Manuokawai, Holopini, for Kohala and Hana.

9—8ch Kalama, for Kauai.

13—8ch Margaret, Riseke, for Kauai.

13—8ch Molkeike, Hall, for Kahulul.

13—8ch Kaluna, Antonio, for Kauai.

13—Am sh Felix, Wintzer, for Hongkong.

MEMORANDA.

VeneloSpoken or Heard from by Bk Caroline.

June 2-Sh Sharon, Swift, FH, June 2-Sh Montreal, Soule, NB, June 2-Bk George, Silva, NB, June 10-Bk Architect, Fish, NL 450 wh noth'g. 1300 wh noth'g. June 10—Sh Union, Hedges, SH, June 10—Sh Wun Gifford, Baker, NB, June 10—Sh N England, Hempsted, NL, June 16-Kambler, Willis, NB. June 20 Bk Harmony, Kelly, Hon, July 13-Sh Tahmaroo, Robinson, NE July 13-Cynthia, Sherman, Hon, te 13 Benj Morgan, Sisson, NL.

Capt. Pontius of bark Caroline, reports : May 6, spoke top-gallantmast gone, having pitched them off while lying to in a gale of wind from E. N. E. Capt. Wineger furnished him spars. There were about ten boats lost in the same gale.

top-galinotmast goos, having pitched them off while lying to in a gale May 13. Caroline, of Greenport, lost another boat, stove s, and leaking very bad. A number of other ships lost house at the same time.

27 Barkentine Jenny Ford, Moore, 22 days from Teckalet. very light E. and S. E. winds most part of the pusey, the bark Friendship, for San Francisco, and Danish

T AT Sea.—Capt. Moore, of the barkentine Jenny Ford that on the 27th August, lat. 35 deg. 19 min., long. 134 noticed, as he went on deck to take his observachally a whaler trying out. The smoke appearing to be about 55 P. M. It proved to be a large British ship, on recything gone but her mainmast and part of her ast. Her hall was on fife from bow to stern. About so mile to windward, came across the ship's long boat, which so sourcelly large, some 25 feet in length. It had a water and and compass in the stern, and appeared to have been decerted, the crew probably having been picked up by some ves-nel a few hours before. The wreak lay in the track of ships board to fine Francisco. The best was received and brought to this port. The bark sailed around the wreck, but could see no signs of any persons on or about her. A part of her stern was burnt off, but the following letters could be distinguished, "FOR-MET MON——GOW." The ship was probably the Forest Monarch of Giasgow, bound to San Francisco. She was burnt county to the water's edge. It being nearly dark and squally

ared to increase.

ox.—The statement made a week or two since in the concernda, that fifteen cattle died on board the Jen-her less trip to Victoria, was incorrect. Capt Moore that only three died, and those from injuries received

TERRELS IN PORT-SEPT. 14.

IMPORTS.

FROM BOSTON, PER RADEGA, SEPT. 7. S C Damon—2 cs mdse. W P Alexander—1 omnibus. C Brewer, 2d—2 two horse por

man—I melodeon. obson—I cs, I tin bx md T Spencer—1 bbl sugar, 1 bx, 1 cs mdse.

W A Abirich—15 bxs lard, 50 hf bbls sugar, 2 bxs sago, 40 hf xs candies, 1 bx nuts, 1 cs cheese, 1 cs salerarus, 5 bbls rice, 2 cs, 15 bales, 1 roll, 1 bndl, 1 truss, 13 bales, 2 pkgs mdse.

Gilman & Co—3 tcs hams, 1 cs cheese, 20 bx. codfish, 1 cs alt, 3 bbls rice, 1 cs prunes, 5 cs tobacco, b cs crackers, 50 bxs der, 1 cs chocolate, 1 cs raisins, 8 bbls vinegar, 3 casks, 1 bndl, 2 bxs mdse.

-17 stoves, 4 bxs and 1 crate mdse, 100 bbls provis orns, 50 do flour, 100 coils cordage.

E Hoffman—108 bxs, 10 bndls, 5 casks, 1 hf bndl, 1 keg mdse
J C Spalding—45 ca cottons, 2 bales and 4 cs mdse, 10 tc
tams, 1400 bxs soap, 100 kegs powder, 48 bxs mdse, 1 cask do es powder. Castle & Cooke—17 bxs m·lse, 1 trunk do, 1 pkg do, 1 bell,

heel and frame. H Hackfeld—10 bxs preserved meats, 12 bxs mdse. 74 bndls 1 Hackleid—10 oxs preserved means, 12 oxs mase. 14 onding, 49 cs do, 245 pkgs do, 14 bales do, 1 cs duck, 25 boits do, 150 bodis iron, 9 casks wine, 4 do zine, 6 plow skeletons, 1 ball andles, 6 do beams, 142 badis, 2329 shooks.

C Brewer 21—102 cs mdsc, 547 kegs do, 31 bales do, 15 tcs do,

crate do, 1 bndl do, 4 casks do, 3 cs tobacco, 50 bxs soap, 4 cs sowder, 3 do twine, 5 do P. L. hats, 26 do boots and shoes, 1 cs locks, 20 bbls vinegar. 1 cs nutmegs, 4 bxs salad cream, 1 casks butter, 1 cs cheese, 51 bxs preserved meats, 34 casks bread, 11 sipes do, 36 bndls do, 50 cs flour, 70 bales gunny bags, 30 hbds pipes do, 36 ondes do, 50 cs nour, 10 ones gunny bags, 50 notes tool, 25 casks do, 8 cs saddlery. 15 bndls papers, 4 cs stationery, 25 do yellow metal, 25 kegs nuils, 6 bales bags, 90 hf bbls sugar, 115 bbls beef, 3 cs glass ware, 3 pkgs carriage, 20 stoves, 20 cs tore furniture, 1 bndl do, 8 bbls soda ash and whiting, 4 hf bbls mint stuffs, 1 bx do, 49 cs do, 8 kegs do. 5 kegs white lead. 2 les corks, 25 bbis tar, 30 do resin, 10 do pitch, 3 cs drills, i les denims, 3 do sheeting, 3 do buriaps, 4 do wick, 2 cs hair bxs boots and shoes, 10 bxs P. L. hats, 4 rolls carpet, 200 inc, 1 cs whips, 2 cabooses, 2 cs furniture, 4 bndls shovels and pades, 120 casks nails and spikes, 63 pkgs cordage, 50 qr bxs oap, 54 pkgs agricultural implements, 2 rolls leather, 4 cs inssware, 2 pair bellows, 4 bndls shafts and whiffletrees, 1 bndl ross bars, 1 cs twine, 9 cs shirts, 178 kegs, 849 bndls shooks, 1 whaleboat, 100 kegs powder, 4 bxs do, 80 bndis clapboards, 30 xs preserves, 40 kits and 20 hf kits mdse, 20 hf bxs dried pples, 10 casks rice, 79 kegs and 300 bndi staves, 4 cs cider.

D M Weston—1 bx mdse.

G E Beckwith—1 bx. 1 coil, 3 cs mdse, 4 ox yokes, 12 bndlses, 7 plow skeletons, 1 bx, 2 pkgs bedstead.

B Pitman—150 bbis beef and pork, 2 cs lard, 2 do hams, 34 asks bread, 5 cs crackers, 9 casks flour, 5 cs meal, 12 kits tackerel, 1 cs herrings, 5 bxs codfish, 5 hf bxs dried applea, 1 s raisins, 1 hf pkg figs, 2 bags pepper, 3 kegs peas, 1 cask curants, 5 bbis vinegar, 1 cs chocolate, 1 roll bunting, 1 cask buter, 1 cs cheese, 2 do saidles, 101 kegs white lead, 2 bbis and hf bbls oil, 11 cs paint stuff, 6 hf bbls varnish, 3 bbls tar, 3 hf bbis whiting, 2 bbls chalk, 5 bxs cordial, 13 bxs syrups, 1 cs s, 2 cs twine, 5 bndls brooms, 4 do pails, 4 racks of buckets oars, 12 cs hardware, 54 do nails, 27 do boots and shoes, deboats, 25 bbls tar. 5 do rosin, 5 do pitch, 8 cs dry goods, cs mdse, 180 bndls clapboards, 37 bxs preserv s, 10 hf bbl sugar, 4 bndls windows, 20 doors, 5 bales oakum, 5 casks coal.

FROM TERNALET, PER-JENNY FORD, SEPT. 11. H Hackfeld & Co-106,238 ft timber and pickets, 28} M shin

EXPORTS

For Hoxqxoxg—perFelix, Sept. 13—5 bxs specie, 15 pkgs copper and metal, 31 flasks quicksiver, 62 bales fungus, 19 bndls, 1 bx sheathing metal, 44 cs msg. 264 cs claret, 15 do sherry, 160 do cherry cordial, 344 docognac, 71 do liquors, 67 do syrups, 14 do absynthe, 4 doz gin. Value foreign produce,

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports. Am. clip. sh Golden Eagle, Luce, to sail from San Francisco the

Am. clip. sh Goisten Eagle, Luce, to sail from San Francisco the middle of September.

Am ship Aspasia, Sisson, from San Francisco, to sail Aug. 30.

Am. bark Yankee, Lovett, to sail from San Francisco early in September, due here 18th to 20th.

Am. ship Ocean Express, Willis, from San Francisco, on her way to Jarvis Island to load guano, to sail about Aug 30.

Haw. sch Kincole, Foss, from a guano expedition, due about

August 30th.

Am bark Washington Allston, —, from Boston, sailed June.

22. with assorted merchandise to Chas. Brewer 2d.

Am. ship Josiah Bradley, Dunbar, from Boston, to sail May 10, assorted cargo to J. C. Spanning.
. ship Siam, Rice, from Boston, sailed May 8th, with cargo whalemen's stores to C. A. Williams & Co.
. ark Moneka, Hamilton, fm Boston (via Tahiti,) sailed April 19, part of her cargo asst'd mdse to B. F. Snow.

A ship is expected fm Hongkong in July, with asst'd cargo of Manila and China goods to Hackfeld & Co.

Brit bark Humphr y Nelson, Chellerd, fm Liverpool, to sail April 25, asst'd cargo to Janion, Green & Co.

Brit ship Gonelts, —, fm London, sailed April 27, asst'd cargo to agent Hudson's Bay Co.

PASSESCERS.

From Trekalet-per Jenny Ford, Sept. 11-Mr Wm Brown. For Hongkong-per Felix, Sept. 13-Mr Murray. COASTWISE.

For I AHAINA—per Moi, Sept. 7—Mrs C B Andrews and child, Dr White, wife and child, W G Needham, G Miller, Mr Wiggins. For Lahaina—per Maria, Sept. 8—His Majesty the King, H Neilson, G D Gilman, and a number of deek passengers.

From Hilo—per Kalama, Sept. 13—T H Davies, T B Ross, R Love, L Millins, Iko. Apai, Achung, and 50 on deek.

For Kauai—per Kaluna, Sept. 12—Rev Mr Armstrong.

From Lahaina—per Maria, Sept. 13—C G Hopkins.

In Honolulu, September 13, J. W. Holland, aged 56 years le was a native of the United States, but had resided at thes

SPECIAL NOTICE. The "Commercial Advertiser" will published during the fall season, or till December 31, every Wednesday and Saturday.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14

Romanism in the Hawaiian Islands. In the California Christian Advocate we find published an "extract from a letter by Rev. J. Maclay, dated May 15th, 1859," in relation to the Roman Catholic Mission at these Islands: and as it is always interesting to know what people abroad hear of our "institutions," we make the following quotations

"The Romanists are making powerful efforts to supplant the Congregational Churches of these Islands. They have recently landed on these shores, from South America, ten Sisters of Mercy of the Sacred Heart, and two priests, which, add to those already here, make a pretty formidable corps. They have a bishop residing here. Their mission has been established and is supported by France. They have an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars annually from France. With this they can carry on pretty extensive operations in the way of establishing ools and churches Their arrival at this time, if not previously arranged and designed, is very opportune for them. The Legislature, which has just closed its session, has authorized the establishment of a marine hospital for indigent natives. It is apprehended that the management of this insti-tution may be given to these Sisters of Mercy, for you know how insinuating they are, and what a r

they have as nurses.

The government of these islands, or the civil government rather, has changed its poncy toward the Romish Church. Some years ago they were inter-dicted by law, and their priests sent away; now the langer lies in the other extreme. The government seems to look with favor on their enterprises. The Protestantism and Puritanism of the Hawaiian Government is not unlikely to be supplanted by the pompous and imposing worship of the saints. The simplicity and purity of evangelical worship is not sufficiently attractive to minds unaccustomed to spiritual exercises; prescription for opinion's sake, however, is bad policy, it is sure to react. Sooner or later, the proscribed party will be in sympathy. Bitter experience has taught Rome a lesson she will not forget, and which her wily Jesuits are now using with telling effect. Her martyrdoms were amon: her gravest errors. These female laborers of the Romish Church form the most efficient department of her aggressi agencies. They are quiet, unostentatious and trusive. The sick-room they softly enter, around the bed of death they gather, with the sufferer they watch, the stranger they take in and feed. These sistable leaven cast into the meal. Their educational facilities are great, and in this department Rome dis-plays her wisdom. The Protestant Mission of the American Board here committed a fundamental error in not commencing to teach the natives, from the very first, the English language, and this ought to be the object of every foreign mission. * * * The Romish Church, at the very outset here, commenced to teach to the natives the French language, by this means they are almost certain to succeed in winning their pupils to their church. * * * * Romanism would gladly check and stop the progress Romanism would gladly check and stop the progress of the English language; its stores of history let in too much light upon her past deeds, its rich and sublime discoveries in nature and art, undermine her claims to a reasonable pro-eminence. They are bound to contest here herely the claims of Protestantism, and dispute inch by inch the road to dominion."

The above passages contain a number of errors in fact; and it is not just or proper that they should go abroad to the world without correction. In conducting this journal, it has our aim to avoid sectarian praise or do we here intend to discuss the m merits of the Catholic faith, but a few scriptive of the character of the Catho

kingdom .- not from the Government of France, as has been stated, (although that Government has taken a lively interest in its establishment here,) but from a general Mission Society called "The Institution for the propagation of the Faith." This Society, which is established under the auspices of the Holy See, has two Central Committees, the one at Paris and the other at Lyons, in France, whose especial duty it is to direct the missionary labor, and to receive and disburse the necessary funds. Branches of the Society are established throughout the civilized world, for the purpose of directly overseeing and carrying on the work. As Oceanica comprised too large a field for the efforts of a single branch Society, it was decided, some thirty-one years ago, to divide it into two "Vicariates Apostolic"-called Eastern and Western Oceanica. Western Oceanica was assigned to the Society of Mary, and the evangelization of Eastern Oceanca, including the Sandwich Islands, was con fided to the "Congregation of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, known under the name of

The funds of the "Institution for the propaga tion of the Faith" are raised chiefly by small sub scriptions. In the English branch, for example, each member is required to pay a half penny week. One person is charged to receive the subscriptions of ten, the amount of which he hands over to another, who receives ten similar contributions equivalent to a hundred subscriptions. The funds thus raised, swelled by such voluntary contributions as may be received, are transmitted to the Central Committees in France, and by them distributed among the fields of labor throughout the world, according to the necessities of the different missions. In the year 1858, the total receipts of the Society were \$1,366,913. The amount paid out was \$912.288, some of which went to different parts of Europe, some to Asia, some to Africa, and some to North and South America. The missions of Oceanica received for their share, \$80,821-or only about two-fifths of the amount stated in the above letter to be paid over to the Hawaiian Islands alone. The amount actually disbursed to the Hawaiian Island Mission was about \$14,000, some \$6,000 of which were devoted to defraving the traveling expenses of the Sisters of Charity and two of the priesthood who landed on our shores a few months since-leaving but \$8,000 for the expenses proper of the Mission. The amount appropriated for the Mission in the previous year, 1857, was

We have said that the ramifications of parent Society, under the auspices of which so nany Catholic missions are carried on, extend throughout the world. They reach even to the emote corners of the globe, including China and Tartary. In the list of contributors to its treasury, and recipients of its bounty, we find the names of most of the South American States, the onian Isles, the Levant, Madagascar, Algiers Cavenne, Senegal, Ceylon, and the East Indies Oceanica pays in regularly about \$600 a year to the common fund.

Probably most of our readers are familiar with the present position and progress of the Catholic Mission in our group. It comprises nineteen priests, at the head of whom stands the Rt. Rev. Lewis Maigret, D. D., Bishop of Arathie, and Vicar Apostolic of the Sandwich Islands. Of this body, eight are on the Island of Oahu, five on Hawaii, four on Maui, and two on Kauai. Seven Sisters of the Sacred Heart also reside in Honolulu. There are scattered among the islands twenty-five regular mission stations-besides many other stations, supplied with native chapels, and visited occasionally by members of the priest-

The "Institution for the propagation of the Faith" is, we think, the largest missionary establishment in the world. Its organization i very perfect, and its working, managed as it is by one central body, is very effective. The Society is a notable illustration of what " systematic benevolence" will do, when fully acted out. In case a promising field of labor occurs in any part of the world, men, selected with a view to their fitness for that particular field, are immediately sent to the spot. Devoted, as many of them are, to the religion which they profess, and zealous in the work of promulgating a faith which, from its external surroundings, is peculiarly attractive to the untutored mind, it is no matter of surprise that they should succeed as they have done. Religious proscription has been tried in some cases, to counteract their influence, but proscription for opinion's sake, is, as Mr. Maclay says in his letter, "bad policy-it is sare to re-act." Misrepresentation, too, is bad policy-for it is sure to be exposed in the long run, and in many cases creates a feeling the very opposite from what was intended. Truth is the most effective weapon against evil. Patient perseverance in well doing is sure to receive its ultimate reward. Educate men to think for themselves, and of two divergent religions placed before them, the great mass will choose the one which is purest and best.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our readers may expect that we should ay something in regard to the melancholy affair which occurred at Lahaina on Sunday last, But there are so many vague rumors affoat, that ve forbear for the present giving any version of it.

A New Buoy .- We learn that Capt. Barras, of the

pooner Kalama, on his last trip to Hawaii, success fully laid a buoy at the anchorage near Keawaiki, little harbor,) Kaupakuea, Hilo, and landed there heavy sugar-mill for Mr. Metcalf's plantation without difficulty or damage, and that, too, in quite rough weather. This conduct reflects great credit upon Capt. B. as a skillful seaman, particularly as he is a new cruiser on that route. The buov is a large cask, painted black, with proper fixings on top to fasten to, and is about two cables length east of the landing or harbor, and lays in seventeen fathoms water. It is sandy bottom all round in the vicinity of the buoy, and consequently good anchorage, but the water deepens rapidly seaward from the buoy. In mooring, it is only necessary to run a line to the buoy, and give it 15 or 20 fathoms scope. A four or five inch rope is all that is required, as there are no strong currents or winds. There is a boat buoy at the entrance of the harbor, to which a vessel may water, the table rock low, and a derrick rigged to take things directly from the boat. Keawaiki is about one mile north on the Hamakua si le of Makabanaloa point, the entrance to Hilo bay. We are happy to chronicle this improvement, which will be valuable to coasters. In our last issue we urged the governnent's hastening such measures, and though this buoy has been laid only in part by government aid, it is none the less deserving of credit.

An Omnibus .- We note the appearance in our streets, having arrived by the Raduga, of an omnibus, for the use of the Punahou scholars. It is light and airy, has seats for ten inside besides outside passengers, and is a great improvement upon the old wagon. An omnibus arrived, gas coming, and a steamer expected next spring! We wait impatiently to see proposals for an electric telegraph, a railroad, a submarine tunnel or two, and a balloon express.

Naval -- Honolulu has been, this year, an unusu lly long time without a man-of-war in port. Now. owever, the charm is broken, and as the busy on has commenced, we may expect, before long, to see the flags of several war vessels flying in our har-bor. On Saturday last, His Imperial Majesty's corrette Constantine arrived, and a salute of twentyiven and returned, reminded the Hono-f old times. The Constantine carries twenty-two guns, and is last from Punta Arenas. The following is a list of her officers :

M M. Huguet de Majoureaux, Capitaine de Vaisseaux, Commandant. Toubert, Capitaine de frigate, Commandant en 2d. Massiou, Lieutenant de Vaisseaux. Lamaliguie, Enseigne de Vaisseau

A Good Swimmer.-The schooner Margaret from Kauai, picked up, on Friday morning last, at a distance of some six or eight miles from Barber's Point, a native boy by the name of Kamoeone-a deserter from the whale ship Franklin 2d which left this port on the preceding day. Kamoeone, it seems, had felt a little homesick when he saw the green mountains of Oahu growing dim in the distance, and at about half past seven o'clock on Thursday evening, he jumped overboard and struck out for the landthen about twenty miles distant, as he thinks. He swam all night, and at daylight was within half a mile of the shore. Here, however, he was opposed by a strong current ; and after buffeting the waves for a while in a vain endeavor to reach the beach, he scovered a sail in the distance, several miles to leeward. He accordingly changed his course for the vessel, and at nine o'clock on Friday morning was standing upon her deck, apparently but little the vorse for his fourteen hours swim.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING. - Rev. Mr. Corwin reached a sermon upon the desirability of congregational singing in our churches, on Sanday evening last. This is one of the best methods of social worship-the way in which the hearts and voices of the whole congregation can unite in songs of prayer and praise to the great Giver of all blessings. Choirs are entirely done away with now, in many churches of the States, and congregational music substituted in their stead-the congregation, or those of it who care to, meeting round occasionally, at different houses, for practice. It should be remembered, however, that it is not necessary that congregational singing should be unanimous -only general; and those who have neither ear or voice for music, should leave the matter to others better qualified. We have known the harmony of church music to be marred, Sabbath after Sabbath, by the harsh voice of a single man, who sang, not because he thought he could improve the music, but because he considered it a duty

MISPLACED SYMPATHY .- A laughable incident occurred in Kaahumanu street a few days since. A gentleman passing through the street, observed a fine looking terrier dog, lying prostrate and apparently dead, in the path. His limbs were relaxed. his eyes closed and his tongue protruding-a victim evidently, to the ravages of strychnine. "Poor fellow!" exclaimed our kind-hearted triend, giving him a little kick in the side, when to his great astonishment the dead dog came suddenly to life, with a hoarse growl, and seized him firmly by the toe of his boot-while a merry laugh, and a cry of "sold, sold," from a neighboring corner announced that the would-be sympathizer, if not the dog, had been "victimized."

Coolies of 1855 .- Some of the class of Coolies which arrived in 1855, are claiming that their time of service expires next Monday, which is the date of the signature of their agreements. Each contract will, on reference, be found to contain the following

"That I will, for and during the term of five years, to begin and The bark Whatcheer, arrived at this port on the

5th of February, 1855, from which date their term of servitude must be reckoned. TAX COLLECTORS -We find the following list of tax collectors, appointed by the Governors of Oahu and

Kausi, published in the "By Authority" column of the Polynesian ; Oahu .- Honolulu district, W. Webster ; Ewa, H. A. Kahanu ; Waialua, S. M. Naukana ; Koolauloa, Kalubi ; Koolaupoko, Barenaba, Kauai,-Waimea, H. A. Widemann; Koloa, V. Knudsen; Lihue, Duncan McBryde; Anahola, Kaiu; Hanalei, F. Wundenburg; Niihau, W. B. Aka. MOONLIGHT EVENINGS. - Few places can boast more beautiful moonlight nights than Honolulu, and

there are few places where the moonlight nights are more generally enjoyed. The moon, which is now on the wane, has looked down upon riding parties, walking parties and boat parties. It has made one of many a pleasant little verandah group, it has intruded itself into many a cosy little tête à tête, and we don't know how many sighs and vows it has listened to! There is a great deal of moonshine in Honolulu. "Those Elephants." - Our new laws are being

applied with a vengeance on every branch of industry. A query now arises, in the following spicy morsel we find on our desk, which for an answer, we pass over to the custodians of the revenue : MR. EDITOR :- It being the law of this kingdom, that pass

gers cannot land their baggage without a permit, I would like to know if the "Elephants" shortly expected will require to obtain a permit to land their trunks?

PRINTER'S DEVIL.

AUCTIONEERS .- Mr. A. P. Everett and J. F. Colourn, of Honolulu, and R. Moffit, of Kahuku, have ocen appointed auctioneers for the Island of Oahu. ander the new law. Messrs. Everett and Colburn propose to meet the Government tax, by an additional charge of one per cent. to owners of goods, where formerly the tax was paid out of the usual commis-

THUNDERSTORM.—This island was visited on Saturday last by a most terrific thunderstorm. For an hour or two during the evening, the lightning flashed almost incessantly, accompanied with thunder, which roared as if all heaven's artillery was in motion. The rain which fell was much needed. The storm has been followed by several days of hot member that he had the seissors in his hand; and southerly weather.

SCHOOLS .- Rev. R. Armstrong, President of the Board of Education, left Honolulu vesterday, in the Kaluna, on a tour of inspection through the Islands distely to the windward Islands.

REMARKABLE .- Our cotemporary, after three efforts, on former occasions, succeeded at last in getting out an " Extra" on Saturday, announcing unimportant news. The effort exhibits great enterprise, and is worthy of public notice. SHOTTED.—The French war vessel Constantine

ready for action-not having heard that peace had been declared between France and Austria. JUST A YEAR .- The clipper ship Flying Eagle which arrived on the 10th, has been absent from our port just one year and a day. She sail d hence for

New York with a cargo of guano Sept. 9, 1858, and

loaded there for San Francisco.

. .

which arrived on Saturday, had her guns all loaded

FUNERAL -The funeral of the late Henry Sea, was stended on Sunday last from the residence of Mr. Summer in Richards street. The " Dashaways" and a large number of Masons, to which social longed, accompanied the remains to the or

The schooner Maria, arrived at 4 P. M. yesterday from Labaina, and sailed again at 6 o'clock with Prince L. Kamehameha, Mrs. C. R. Bishop and

THE LYCEUE.-We are glad to hear that this useciation continues to flourish among us. The old subject of "Capital Punishment," proved the theme for a very interesting discussion among its members on Tuesday night last. It will be seen by the advertisement in another column, that Judge Robertson delivers a lecture before the Lyceum tomorrow (Thursday) evening, in the Bethel. The public are invited to attend.

THE DOLDRUMS .- The schooner Queen, which arrived here yesterday, was six and a half days on the passage from Kausi-during five of which she lay motionless in a calm. This feat has been surpassed as the passage has before been made in nine days.

Rev. Edward G. Beckwith, received by the last California mail, a call from Rev. Mr. Benton's Church in Sacramento, to supply the pulpit during his absence. Mr. Beckwith has accepted the call and sails by the first packet for San Francisco instead of returning to the United States via Cape Horn as

MAIL EXPECTED .- The mail of Aug. 5, is fully due, by the "Ocean Express," and probably would have been here a day or two since, had it not been s calm. It will probably arrive by the first wind.

We are indebted to Capt. Moore, of the Jenny ford, and Capt. Bates, of the Flying Eagle, for late

KAUAL .- Judge Hardy, of Nawiliwili, has been apointed acting Governor of Kauai, during the illness of Governor Kanos.

Several communications are again crowded ut, some of them being in type waiting insertion. (Correspondence Pac. Commercial Advertiser.)

Letter from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24, 1859. MR. EDITOR:-Hon. Horace Greeley, the renowned philosopher and patriot of the " white coat," arrived n our city on the 16th inst., and was publicly received and conducted to the American Exchange, where quarters had been provided for him by large deputations of citizens; -all classes and all public societies uniting to bonor him. Among the rest was puite a deputation of printers, as Horace Greeley is printer by trade. On the evening of the 18th he delivered a lecture before the Mechanics' Institute of this city, on "Industry and the Mechanic Arts." On the 20th he lectured on "Great Men" in the American Theater, to a densely crowded house; and on Sunday he addressed the "Dashaways" on the subject of "Temperance." He also addressed the practical printers-of whom there were 250 or 800 mbled-on the same afternoon. He has visited all the principal towns and cities of the State, and has formed a favorable opinion of California. He returns home, in a few days, by the southern overland

firm advocate of the Pacific Railroad enterprise. The political cauldron is still boiling and seething, and there is no lack of fuel to keep the fires going .if angry debate and violent crimination and reation will supply it. The People's Nominating Committee have selected candidates for the city and county offices of this county, who will not fail to be acceptable to the people, as they are all men of worth and standing in this community. The Treasurer of Alameda County-Breyfough-has proved a defaulter to the amount of \$7,000. He has been arrested, and refuses to make any explanation in regard to the "mysterious disappearance" of so much money. He has the reputation of being a gambler. At the time of his detection he was a candidate for reelection to the office of County Treasurer. I notice that Gen. Otho Hinton, formerly of Honolulu, is running for the office of County Judge of Solano County, under the regular Democratic colors.

comparing the advantages of each route. He is a

The flourishing little town of Vallecito has been wholly destroyed by fire; two lives were lost. All this loss of life and property is to be attributed to the carelessness of one individual in handling a fluid

known author of "Three Years beton, and the fore the Mast," is in this city, in feeble health. He intends visiting Honolulu next, thence he will go to

A meeting of the German residents has been held in this city, to adopt measures for preventing the importation of German dancing girls to be hired out to saloon keepers and proprietors of under-ground dancecellars. This practice, which has been in vogue some time, has exercised a demoralizing influence on the girls-and the Germans are determined to wipe out this stain on their national character. A "Pacific Railroad Convention" is to be con

vened in this city on the 18th of September next. It will be composed of delegates from each county of this State, from Oregon, and the territories of Washington and Arizona. A mass meeting was held here on the 17th inst. to discuss the P. Railroad question. There were five thousand persons in attendance;-all enthusiastic in the cause. Horace Greeley was the principal orator of the occasion. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, urging upon Congress the necessity of the immediate construction of the work. and representing the dangers of delay.

The Sac. Valley R. R. Co. are making arrangenents to extend their track to Marysville this fall. A railroad from San Francisco to San Jose is talked of, and will doubtless be carried through. The steamers of the 20th-carried away from our

shores 1206 passengers, and \$2,132,506 in treasure. Late news from the Colorado River reports that the Mojave Indians have resumed open hostilities again. A battle had been fought between a large force of Indians and a body of U. S. troops under Major Armistead, which resulted in the defeat of the Indians, with a loss of 50 or 60 killed. The loss of the U.S. troops was very slight. A singular case of murder occurred on the night of

the 15th. A man named Barmore killed H. M. Keefe, with a pair of scissors! Barmore was walking home to his house on Folsom Street, when two men drove up behind him in a buggy. He stepped out of the way, but they seemed determined to run over him. Angry words ensued, and soon Keefe got out of the buggy to fight. Barmore says he did not rethat he struck Keefe with them unconsciously. Keefe died instantly, and Carmore gave himself up to the Chief of Police.

A sad accident occurred last night. While running with his company to a fire, Mr. W. M. Louderto visit and examine the schools. Mr. Armstrong's back, of the firm of Louderback & Baldwin, tripped first visit is to Kauai. He will then proceed imme- and fell, and a heavy engine passed over his body, crushing him in a fearful manner. He died in a few minutes after the accident.

Licepses Agnin.

cation in your last paper, on the subject of licenses. wholesale and retail, and sundry peccadilloes for want of any license at all; and I second the suggestion of your correspondent, that you publish the law on the subject,-not in a solid mass among other laws,-but give us the law by itself, or if that is too long, give us a synopsis of it, in brief, that all who sell may do so understandingly, and not subject themselves to a fine for selling illegally.

There is a peculiar propriety, now, in protecting those who honestly pay for their privilege of selling, because the government is imposing a very heavy, and hitherto unknown, burthen upon the business community, in the shape of additional fees at the Custom House, for entries, taxes upon merchandise in store, an increase in the amount paid for licenses, s be be- and, after a few months, an enormous increase on duties. And if the government is not willing to keep a close watch of those who sell illegally, and thus protect the license-payers, it is not doing its duty, and is not worth the cost of supporting it. Now, Mr. Editor, as I read the law, I have very

little doubt that almost every trader in who has not both a wholesale and a retail flow in the frequent habit of violating is, to the inje-

list, every week, of those who have licenses, and the haracter of the license they pay for. By so doing. he licensed merchants, both who can have a better chance to guard their own rights, and the guardians of the law will also have a guide o enable them to detect violations of the rights of hose whom they are paid to protect.

. The law in relation to licenses may be found by reference to Article II. of the Civil Code, published the Advertiser of August 18.1

English Schools on Hawaii.

Mr. EDITOR :- The statements of "Hawaii" in re gard to English schools on Hawaii, in the Polynetian of August 19, seem to us to require a moment's otice. We are much inclined to question both his acts and his reasonings. He says: "In 1855-6, we had seven or eight schools kept by missionaries and others, in which the English language was taught, and there was a large attendance of native youth." Will "Hawaii" please to state where these seven eight English schools were located, and by whom taught? We have had some opportunity to know bout such matters, and we are not aware that during hose years, there were more than four such schools on that island, including the Hilo Boarding School. The official returns show only four. In 1857, there were three, including the Hilo school, and more re-

cently only one, which continues to this time. "Hawaii" further says : "To-day I do not know of a single English school for Hawaiian youth or this island." Very singular indeed, that a person who writes so well, knows so little of what is going on, on the island of his own residence. A little summer excursion to Hilo and Kau, might have revealed to him the fact, that at least two large flourishing schools exist there in which the English language i taught, and well taught, to native youth; aye; and the teaching done in a great measure too by pure native masters; also, that arrangements are in pro gress to start a new school of the kind at the former lace on the basis of the provisions of the Civil Code. to which scholars from all parts of that island may be admitted. True, Hawaii is sufficiently backward in this respect, but not by any means so badly off, as this writer would have us believe.

But why have two English schools on that islan-

peen suspended? In part, from the want of funds in the treasury during a portion of the year 1856, to neet the drafts of the local directors, but more especially from a failure on the part of parents to pay up. glance at the figures in the Report of the Board of Education for 1858, will show this: The amount ctually paid in by private parties having greatly minished, and the government being restricted by aw to pay the same amount, the teachers had not afficient encouragement, turned to other business. and the schools of course were given up. This has been the case, not on Hawaii only, but elsewhere, and ere has been just the weak spot in this whole mail route, and will thus have an opportunity of nachinery for supporting English schools for natives. It is so still. So long as half of the support of any chool must come from private sources, it will be ecarious, and success doubtful. If our law-makers are really in earnest to introduce the English language to the natives, they must furnish our school officers class of our schools on a permanent basis, and employ that talent that will make them efficient. True, the natives are not backward to kokua, as "Hawaii" says. He should have rather said, they are not backward to promise; they are not apt to be But to perform, to pay up, is quite another thing, especially in nost remote districts. Even though the amount reonired of them is small, not generally over \$10 a vear, it becomes burdensome after a time; the children too find it to be a long up hill, steady pull, as many youth do who undertake to learn Latin and Greek: they get tired of the task and drop it. As to the fling at the Board of Elucation for

devoting all its attention to keeping up the present school system, we ask "Hawaii," to whose care the law has hitherto committed our English schools? To the Board of Education? By no means, except to a very limited extent. They have been placed under local directors, a majority of whom were appointed by the Lower House, and not in any way subject to the control of the central Board. Hawaii has had its own local agents, and if they have not incited the people to do their part, who was to call them to account but those who appointed them ?

Under the Civil Code the case is different. These chools come under the more immediate care of the Board, and we already begin to see indications of life and progress, in the preparation to erect a new and fine school house on the Royal School premises, where are daily assembled 150 native children learning English, under a corps of able teachers; in a similar movement at Hilo; in the expansion of the English school at Lahaina, and good beginnings in other places. But we repeat, the weak spot in this part of our educational machinery is the legal restriction placed upon the government, to pay no more towards their support, than private parties pledge and actually pay down. Why not leave the Board free to use the avails of the school-tax for the support of English schools for natives, without any other condition on the part of parents, than to send their children regularly to them for a term of years, and furnish them with books and stationery.

KOOLAULOA, Sept. 9, 1859. Na ka mea hoopuka i keia nupepa : Aloha oe,-Ma kou pepa o ka la 1 Sept. nei, ua ike makou i ka olelo hoino no ka Lunakanawai o Koolauloa. Eolelo ana he Lunakanawai neaupo, na like kona ike me ka ike o ka puaa, i ka la hapanuia a me na olclo hoino e ae he nui wale. Ke hai aku nei maua ma ke akea, imua o na mea ike a pau ma ke ao nei, me ka hookamani ole. He hoopunipuni a he wahahee loa ka nui o na olelo i hoolahaia, no ka manao hoino wale iho no ia a me ka piha i ka huhu, no ka mea, aole i hocheleia ka pono nona ma ka hockelekele ana. O ke ano mau no ia oia haole, he huhu a me ka manao kiekie, a me ka boowahawaha i ka Lunakanawai kanaka. Aole o keia ka Lunakanawai wale no kai noowahawahaia ma keia olelo, o ka poe nana i koho O maua me ka daio,

S. M. NAUKANA. J. M. KALANIPOD. [TRANSLATION.]

KOOLAULOA, Sept. 9, 1859. MR. EDITOR :- Dear sir :- We observed in the

Commercial Advertiser of the 1st inst., a communication containing statements injurious to the character of the District Judge in Koolauloa-making the Judge out to be a stupid fellow, knowing no more than a pig during the greater part of the day, and bringing against him, besides, other important harges. Now, we hereby declare, in the presence of all the world, that the greater part of the communication alluded to, was incorrect and false, originating entirely in the angry and evil thoughts of the man actly as he wished. The man who brought the charges is a foreigner of a proud and haughty disposition, who despises a native Judge, and he is not only an enemy of this Judge, but also of those who appointed him to the office.

Respectfully and truly yours,

S. M. NAUEANA. J. M. KALANIPOO. The lathmus

Gold Discoveries.—There has been great excitement in the neighborhood of Panama, caused by the discovery of considerable amount of gold in the Nuacas, or old native tombs of the region. As a man was passing along a path, he observed a golden eagle shaped bird clinging to the roots of a fallen tree. The tree had grown over a tomb, and in falling its roots had torn up a part of the mason work, leaving the riuhes exposed to view. A Panama letter says that the nuacas must have contained hundreds of bodies each, for the accounts say that the gold dethat the nuacas must have contained hundreds of bodies each, for the accounts say that the gold deposits and the appearance of bones are found at different depths, or in strats, as it were, one grave above another. The amount of gold taken out so far is said to exceed \$100,000. Some persons, just arrived, say the indications are that these consteries cover a space of coveral miles, and they think many hundreds.

Arrival of the Flying P. LATER FOREIGN NEW

The arrival of the Flying Eagle places us in possession of New York papers
August, and of European advices to the 2 via overland mail. The trip through of the mail, from St. Louis to San Prancisco, va 21 days and 6 hours. The Flying Earle 28th, before the arrival of the Easte Ocean Express and Aspasia, were to leave the 29th or 80th, and one of them would mail. The Yankee arrived over on the 20 made a 28 days' passage. She was atleave again for Honolulu, on the first ine

European News NAPOLEON DEPENDS HIS PEACE TREAT Moniteur of 20th July contains the follows of the peace treaty by Napoleon : Yesterday evening the Emperor received a codies of the State, the Presidents of which ling, Count de Morney and M. B. congratulatory speeches to his Majesty ror thanked them for their devotion, as plained the reasons for his conduct during events. He said:

"Arrived beneath the walls of Vernas, a gle was inevitably about to change in its well as in a military and political aspectations the enemy in front, who was introduced for the surrounding of the surrounding country. the neutrality of the surrounding territor, at to begin a long and barren war, I found the face of Europe in arms ready to depose. cesses or aggravate our reverses. Neverthe esolution, if the means had not been out tion to the results to be expected. It was to crush bodily the obstacles proposed, then a conflict on the Rhine as well as on the is was necessary to fortify ourselves opaly concurrence of revolution. It was necessary snedding precious blood, and at last richts a sovereign should only stake for the inappar his country. It I have stopped it was neither weariness or exhaustion, nor through the noble cause which I desire to serie, but the ests of France. I felt great reluctance by upon the ardor of the soldiers, to retreat

ramme the territory from the Mines A stic, and to see vanish from hones has aspirations and patriotic hopes.

"In order to serve the independence of made war against the mind of Europe, as as the destiny of my country might be made peace. Our efforts and our sers they been merely losses? No, we have are proud of this campaign We have vege army, numerous, brave and well organia mont has been delivered from invasion, a tiers have been extended to the Mineia an Italian nationality has been admitted combatted it most, and all the sores ainsula comprehend the wants of salgtary

"Thus, after having given a new profet tary power of France, the peace concluded prelific of happy results, and the farm of day reveal additional cause for the happings the influence of France and the tranquil

Strong indications of discontent at the te peace were visible in some parts of haly, all great agitation prevailed, and the Provisal ment had issued a proclamation which deeace of Villafranca as betraying the fir t says that the Tuscan government the sentiments of the Tuscan people on the and declares that Tuscany will not be the yoke and influence of Austria spins According to the Nord, a French corner of 40,000 men will remain in Italy until the

ization of the country according to the peace of Villafrance.

The Piedmontese correspondent of the Daily News says that fresh Piedmontese going to Homagna, with Napoleon's consen, ng it by the help of the Swiss Guard.

The most important towns of the Best have sent deputations to Garibaldi. Modena and Parma are said to be is an The Emperor of Austria, according to a dispatch which had reached Paris, come whole of his forces to remain in position provided with food and military resources would have been had not peace been decard.

The London Times' correspondent at he that peace has produced the greatest us and dejection in that capital. The Emperon is accused of being a traitor to Italy, all traits have been withdrawn from the she o prevent them from being broken.

Two hundred French policemen werst reception of the Emperor. The King's newards the Emperor was cold, and there we from the people for him.

By the Turin correspondent of the Leis News the Piedmontese are described as his o grief and stupor in consequence of the pure eaves Sardinia without a fortified frontier. The Opinion, of Turin, does not concellatisfaction with which it sees Venice resis hands of Austria. It attributes Count (assignation to the insufficiency of the terms of

The government of Lombardy has cautist and recommended them to assume sentime eration under pain of suppression or suspen The King of Sardinia had issued the follow amation to the people of Lombardy:
"Heaven has blessed our arms with theps of our magnanimous valiant ally, the Emper leon, and we arrived in a few days, after its victory, upon the banks of the Mincio, and a come back among you to tell you that His granted your wishes.

An armistice followed the preliminaries I assure the people of Lombardy of their indep According to your desire, many times expensively will henceforth form with an ancient Stance and free family, and take your destiny under rections, and I hope to find in you that our which the chief of a State needs in order is new administration. I tell you, people of to trust in your King Etablished on a p permanent basis, he will procure happiness country which Heaven has entrusted to be

To Advertisers. A DVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE

Peas. Preserves, &c. DARTLETT PEARS, IN 5 AND tins, in syrup,
Peaches, in 5 and 10 lb tins, in syrup,
Strawberry pre-erves, in glass jars,
Baspberry uo do do,
Blackberry do do do, er Raduga, for sale by 168-tf

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